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THRESHER INVENTION SMOTHERED IN RED TAPE; IMPROVE COMBINE DESIGN

BLOCK OUTPUT OF SUPERIOR THRESHER -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 27 Jul 51

In 1944, A. T. Pisarenko constructed a thresher of his own design and interested the Kiev Agricultural Institute in it. The thresher gave splendid results in tests conducted in fall 1946. The best USSR thresher, the MS-1100, has a drum 1,100 millimeters long, while the drum of Pisarenko's thresher is 500 millimeters long. In spite of this, his thresher is far more productive than the MS-1100. Pisarenko's machine threshes 2 tons of grain per hour, while the MS-1100 threshes 1.5 tons per hour. Moreover, Pisarenko's thresher operates on half the power required by the MS-1100, which is run by an 18-horsepower motor.

The MS-1100 screens the grain three times, while Pisarenko's thresher screens it only once. Nevertheless, unthreshed grain in the MS-1100 is as high as 1.7 percent, while in Pisarenko's thresher it does not exceed 0.2 percent, and the grain can be taken directly to the elevator without additional cleaning and sorting.

The results of the 1946 tests were sent to the Ministry of Agriculture Ukrainian SSR, where they were studied for a long time.

Pisarenko's thresher continued in operation. Its fame continued to grow, and reports about it reached the Ministry of Agriculture Ukrainian SSR, which ordered it to be tested again. These tests confirmed earlier results.

On 16 October 1946, the Scientific Council of the Kiev Agricultural Institute recommended the thresher for series production, and suggested that no less than 50 of them be tested under field conditions in 1947. This decision was transmitted to the Ministry of Agriculture USSR, which decided to include the machine in its testing program. The USSR ministry recommended the machine for series production after tests conducted in Zaporozh'ye Oblast in 1946.

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After waiting 6 months with no results, Pisarenko wrote a letter to the Ministry of Agriculture USSR to find out when his thresher would go into series production. Nekrutenko, chief of the Division for Testing and Ordering New Machines, Ministry of Agriculture USSR, replied that horse-drawn threshers were needed, while Pisarenko's thresher was operated by an 8-horsepower motor. He added that low-powered threshers would be tested again that fall, and that Pisarenko's thresher would be included in the tests.

This situation dragged on until the beginning of 1950, when Pisarenko received a letter from Korbut, chief of the newly created Administration for Testing and Ordering New Machines, Main Administration of Machine and Tractor Stations, reporting that the Khar'kov Serp i Molot Plant had designed and put into production the new MS-600 thresher. In view of the fact that Pisarenko's thresher was in no way superior to the MS-600 and that it had not undergone state testing, the ministry could not recommend it for production. Meanwhile, Pisarenko's thresher had been operating without capital repairs for almost 7 years.

Pisarenko collected all the testimonials he had received for his machine from MTS and kolkhozes and presented them to the Ministry of Agriculture USSR, which agreed to test his thresher alongside the MS-600. As a result of the comparative testing, a state commission definitively rejected the MS-600 and recommended Pisarenko's thresher for series production on the basis of its obvious superiority. On the basis of the conclusions of the state commission, the Technical Council of the Ministry of Agriculture USSR ordered ten of these threshers built for testing under various conditions, after which Pisarenko's machine would be put into series production.

COMBINE EFFICIENT ONLY AT LOW SPEEDS -- Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 23 Jun 51

The speed of the S-4 self-propelled combine varies from 1.7 to 8.8 kilometers per hour, but the speed of the blades is constant. Thus, when the combine is operating at higher, more productive speeds, the quality of harvesting falls and all the stalks are not cut. Engineer V. Kosenko has constructed a device which speeds up the cutting blades when the combine is in the higher gears, thus eliminating the above-mentioned defect.

DEVELOPS SELF-PROPELLED COMBINE -- Moscow, Trud, 7 Jun 51

The Krasnoyarsk Combine Plant is working on an experimental model of a self-propelled combine which automatically cuts off the spikes of grain at the desired height over any contour of soil.

COMPLETES COMBINE PLAN EARLY -- Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 29 Jun 51

The Zaporozh'ye Kommunar Plant fulfilled its half-year plan for combines ahead of time, and produced dozens of combines above the plan. Half-year shipments to MTS and sovkhozes of the Ukraine, the Crimea, Moldavia, the Kuban' area, Stalingrad Oblast, and Kazakh SSR were sent out 2-3 weeks ahead of time.

SEND NEW HARVESTING MACHINES TO UKRAINE -- Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 1 Jul 51

Combination sheaf binding-shallow plowing machines made by the Lyubertsy Agricultural Machine Building Plant imeni Ukhtomskiy will be used for harvesting in the Ukraine for the first time this year.

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ADOPT COST-ACCOUNTING METHODS -- Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 5 Jun 51

Eighty-eight sections and 41 brigades, a total of more than 2,000 workers of the Lyubertsy Agricultural Machine Building Plant imeni Ukhtomskiy, have adopted cost-accounting methods, and more than 30 workers have put their work on an individual cost-accounting basis. Results of the new cost-accounting methods were evident the first few months. Shops which were consuming excess amounts of materials and electric power made up the losses of the previous 8 months and made over 100,000 rubles in above-plan profits.

The plant's 1951 plan demands changes in the technology and organization of production. Several shop chiefs proposed eliminating the third shift. Elimination of this shift freed a number of workers and engineering personnel and reduced costs to the plan level. -- A. Mayat, director, Lyubertsy Agricultural Machine Building Plant imeni Ukhtomskiy

SHIPS REAPER-BINDERS TO MTS -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 19 Jun 51

The Lyubertsy Agricultural Machine Building Plant has shipped more than 30 ZhV-1-8 reaper-binders to MTS of Dmitrovskiy Rayon.

LACK OF SCREENING HOLDS UP WINNOWERS -- Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 10 Jun 51

The Kolomna Woodworking Plant of the Mosoblsel'mash (Moscow Oblast Agricultural Machinery) Trust makes VS-2 winnower-sorters. For a long time, a plant in the Urals supplied the Kolomna Plant with fine screening for the machines, but, in the beginning of 1950, the Mosoblsel'mash Trust informed the plant that the Solnechnogorsk Combine would supply it with screening. However, the Solnechnogorsk Combine does not have the equipment to produce fine screening, and by 14 April 1951 it had turned out 540 square meters of screening, all defective. By 1 June 1951, 900 VS-2 machines were standing out in the open and rusting at the Kolomna Plant, the electricity had been turned off since 5 May, the plant was besieged by creditors, and almost all of the plant's capital funds were frozen.

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